N.A.A.C.P. — 1924 I.

MRS. A'LELIA WALKER WILSON FULFILLS HER MOTHER'S PLEDGE

Regarded As Most Significant Gift Ever Made By Any Member Of Race To Fight For Human Rights And Civil Justice. Benefactress Was Lover Of Her People.

St. Louis Argus

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at New York, has just announced the receipt of a $2,000 check from Mrs. A'Lelia Walker-Wilson, which completes the sum of $5,000 pledged by the late Madam C. J. Walker to the Association to help fight lynching.

In making the pledge of financial aid, Madam Walker said she considered lynching as the greatest enemy of human rights, and for that reason she willingly pledged a part of her vast fortune to help fight it.

This is the largest single gift ever made by a member of the Race in our fight for human rights and civil justice. 1-4-24

It will be remembered that Madam Walker made many bequests to charities and other institutions before her death, $15, 000 of which was given to institutions in St. Louis. Her daughter, Mrs. A'Lelia Walker-Wilson is carrying out her mother's wishes in a very fine spirit.

OFFERS $1,000 TOWARD $5 FUND IF N.A.A.C.P. RAISES REST IN 60 DAYS.

PHILIP W. PEABODY, a noted lawyer of Boston, who has for a number of years been interested in the Anti-lynching fight waged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 5th Avenue, New York, has sent that body a check for $500 and has further offered $1,000 to complete a fund of $10,000, if the N. A. A. C. P. will raise the other $9,000 in a period of sixty days, the final date set being March 10, 1924.

The N. A. A. C. P. has begun an intensive campaign to raise the money to meet Mr. Peabody's offer.

Chicago Defender 1-26-24

2000 APPLAUD HAMILTON FISH IN ANTI-LYNCH MEETING

New York, N. Y., Feb. 23—An audience of 2,000 which packed the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York, at the Second Anti-Lynching Mass Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Sunday, February 10, heard New York's Representative in Congress, Hamilton Fish, ed Colored troops in France, denounce Southern lynching, and wildly applauded him when he said that certain Southern States made a federal anti-lynching law necessary.

Dallas Express 2-23-24

"I took the boys South in their American uniforms," said Representative Fish, "and I witnessed the insults and provocations they were repeatedly and mercilessly subjected to. What they desire is justice and they should have it.

"I know there is no more patriotic, no more loyal element among the patriotic citizens of the United States than that of the Colored race. What they demand is a right to educate their children, to work and enjoy full proceeds from work to own property and have that property protected by law and lastly they demand the right of protection by law for all of their race in all parts of the country.

"The anti-lynching laws are aimed at special sections of the South and not at the North—not at all of the South either, but at certain sections, such as Georgia, Florida, Missippi, Texas and one or two other States."

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., reporting on the presentation of the Houston Martyr petition to President Coolidge, said:

"The President has made no promises. But he was very responsive. And I think something will be done for those men."

Nannie H. Burroughs, Head of the National Training School for Girls at Washington, D. C., said of the fight for anti-lynching laws:

"The reason we have not been able to get legislation against lynching is because those to be converted are sons and daughters of men and women who have participated in such affairs, a particular class that have inherited a lack of appreciation for the sacredness of human life. Therefore you are fighting more than a physical problem in this country. You are fighting and inheritance two or three centuries old. And when we get legislation against lynching, then we must carry on a campaign of education so as to get it out of the blood of those people. We are fighting a battle not for Negroes, but for America.

"The Negro who flees from the South," continued Miss Burroughs "and forgets those whom he has left behind, is lynched in spirit though the mob has not touched his body. That is what the mob wants. They want you to be satisfied when you are comfortable. Then they can handle the others who could not get away."

Rev. Elbert W. Moore, Director of Negro Work in the North American Baptist Home Mission Society, spoke eloquently of the constitutional rights of the Negro in America. Miss Revella Hughes, soprano, and Mr. Paul Robeson, baritone, sang and were repeatedly recalled by the audience.

The meeting raised $465.71 for the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which $298.71 was in cash and $167.00 in pledges.

SEEK SUBJECTS VITAL TO RACE

New York, April 11. — People throughout the country are being asked to suggest subjects which they believe to be vital to the welfare of the Race for discussion at the fifteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is to be held in Philadelphia in June.

According to announcement made at the N. A. A. C. P. national office it is planned to make the Philadelphia session a "delegates' conference" and to give our people from all parts of the United States opportunity to voice their attitude toward public questions.

In order to assure to delegates to the conference reduced railroad fare dependent upon certification of 200 applications, the N. A. A. C. P. is planning to have members of branches near Philadelphia secure their certificates in large numbers in behalf of the delegates who have to travel from a distance.

In view of the conference being held in the year of a presidential election it is suggested that all persons wishing to forward suggestions for subjects of importance to the Race to be discussed, send them to Walter White, secretary of the conference, 69 Fifth Ave., New York.

PHILA. MAYOR WELCOMES N. A. A. C. P. WORKERS

Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, of Philadelphia, at the opening mass meeting last night of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Cherry Memorial Church, 16th and Christian streets), delivered the following address of welcome:

Dallas Express 2-23-24

Michigan State News 6-28-24

As Mayor of Philadelphia I extend a hearty welcome to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the United States.

It is my earnest wish that your Annual Conference to be in session here from June 25 to July 2 may result in much good to your people in our city and to your entire race throughout the country. 6-28-24

It was in Pennsylvania, in 1790, that the first definite step was taken toward the abolition of slavery in the United States. Since then the progress of your race in this country has been steady and upward, which augurs well for further and greater development in the future.

Conventions like the one to be held by your Association will not only accelerate that development, but will bring about a co-operation and understanding between the races so necessary for the welfare and advancement of our great Nation.

CONVENTION DISAPPOINTED OVER LETTER

CONVENTION DISAPPOINTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—One of the big features of the opening of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here was the reading of a letter from President Calvin C. Coolidge.

The President's letter, however, was one of the big disappointments of the opening day.

Washington Star

Some few weeks ago the officials of the National Association wrote President Coolidge asking him to state specifically his views on the Ku Klux Klan, especially with reference to the Indiana situation. He was asked to send his reply so it could be read at this convention.

In the reply received from the President, he completely ignored all the questions asked him about the Klan and confined his whole letter to the conference, with the exception of an introductory paragraph, to his recent speech delivered at Howard University's Commencement three weeks ago. 6-28-24

In the Howard University speech, the President evaded all questions in which the race is interested and simply spoke of the "great progress" the Negro race has made since slavery. Out of an address of 1875 words, according to a compilation by the Afro-American, the President used the word "Colored" fourteen times, "Negro" eleven times, "Black" twice; "Race" nine times, and "African" once.

After the reading of the President's message, there was an audible silence in the convention and each face bore a sad and disappointed look.

PHIL. MORN. PUBLIC LEDGER
JUNE 25, 1924

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been prosecuting its work of removing the handicaps which prejudice and ignorance have laid in the path of Negroes in their struggle to fit themselves to fill their true part as citizens of the United States. The annual convention which opens its sessions in this city today marks, therefore, a milestone of progress and a starting point for new endeavors. The membership of the association is not confined to the Negro race, by any means, but it is managed and directed by colored people themselves, who work on the principle that "God helps those who help themselves" and that while there are many unjust discriminations and a great deal of prejudice to overcome, the most certain method of removing these obstacles

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to equal opportunity is through education and the example of efficiency and enlightenment on the part of the colored people themselves. They need all the

help and sympathy which their white fellow citizens can give, but they must work out their own salvation by making themselves worthy.

N. A. A. C. P. Philadelphia Conference Message To American People

Philadelphia, Pa., July 1.—The N. A. A. C. P. in Fifteenth Annual Confernce, today made public the following message to the American people:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Fifteenth Annual Conference assembled believes that the pressing problem before the American Negro today is the use of his vote in the approaching election.

Republican Party

We face the two old parties and a possible third party movement. The Republican Party, which has always commanded the great majority of our votes, has, during the last two administrations, recognized our right to a voice in the party counsels and made some effort to carry out our wishes in legislation and administration; nevertheless, although in power in all branches of the government, it has specifically failed to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, to abolish segregation in the government offices at Washington, to take any action with regard to "Jim Crow" cars in interstate travel, to withdraw our military forces from Haiti, and to make a loan to Liberia.

Democratic Party

The Democratic Party appears to us in two distinct parts. The Northern wing of the party has recognized our demands in many States and treated us with great fairness. But this Northern wing is at the absolute mercy of the "solid South" with its "rotten borough" system depending upon the disfranchisement of the Negro; with its segregation and "Jim Crow" legislation, its mob law and lynching, and its denial of proper education to Negro children.

The Klan Denounced

Both parties are catering to the Ku Klux Klan, that secret fomenter of religious intolerance, race hate and midnight murder, whose spread is the greatest proof of national decadence and the greatest menace to democracy.

It is manifestly impossible that under these circumstances the enfranchised Negroes of the United States should vote a straight ticket for either of these parties. Our voting must be primarily a matter of individual candidates for office. In order to vote effectively we must know the records of such candidates. We must demand of them clear statements as to their attitude toward matters of vital interest to us.

We must remember that we are electing in the approaching election and other near elections not simply the President of the United States, but members of Congress and of the State Legislatures; State Officials, judges, members of school boards and other local officials. We must especially keep in mind the fact that the emancipation of the Negro today is more largely a matter of State law and local ordinance than the national enactment and that the interpretation of the law by the courts and the administration of the law by officials are just as important and often far more important than its actual content.

We need, therefore, to redouble our agitation and our effort in court action and law administration, and we need especially to use our ballot in order to reward our friends and to punish our enemies. We must utterly ignore party labels and vote for the man who will best serve us and our country.

Education

The need for such determination is shown in many ways but perhaps more especially by the continued attitude of this nation toward the education of Negro children. We have no adequate common school facilities and we have continually put forward by United States government, State and local officials and the great philanthropic foundations, not only undemocratic segregation in education, but the astonishingly undemocratic doctrie that Negroes should have no voice in the education of their own children but that their schools and colleges should be dominated by their enemies. We have epeatedly asked Federal aid for education and in answer we have now a bill before Congress which seeks to grant it but which is a travesty on justice and would perpetuate in local school systems these very discriminations against which we vigorously protest.

Third Party

Nothing will more quickly bring the old parties to a clear realization of their obligations to us and the nation than a vigorous third party movement. Such a movement may save us from a choice between half-hearted friends and half-concealed enemies or from the necessity of voting for the same oppression under different party names. Such a movement may give the American Negro and other submerged classes a chance to vote more directly for economic emancipation from monopoly and privilege and a fairer chance to work according to ability and share more equitably in the social income.

Migration

Finally, may we remind the new immigrants to the North as well as Negroes living there that the greatest significance of this migration is the increased political power of black man in America. We have at last found an effective method not only to punish the mob, the segregationalist and the disfranchiser through economic boycott, but also a chance to gain for ourselves new political power in order to vote our people into freedom.

But this means nothing unless it is used with far-reaching intelligence. We must learn to vote; we must study democracy and government; we must not be ashamed, any of us, to confess our ignorance of the machinery of the American government and of the methods of its political life. Let us learn what voting means and for whom to vote and how to vote ourselves into free modern, industrial democracy.

NAACP MAKES APPEAL TO THE LABOR UNIONS

Urges That Black Workers Be Taken Out of Class of Scabs and Strike Breakers

WOULD END DISCRIMINATION

Message to Third Party Conference Suggests Naming of Ku Klux Klan

By Edgar G. Brown

Philadelphia, July 3—Labor unions of the country were asked today to bring about a situation which does not place the Negro in the class of the scab and strike breaker.

This resolution, in the form of an open letter, was adopted by the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which wound up its session at First Baptist Church, 15th and Christian streets, today.

The resolution was addressed to the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhood and other groups of organized labor. Inter-racial labor commission is suggested by the resolution which says in part

"We thus face a crisis in inter racial labor conditions. The continued and determined race prejudice of white labor, together with the limitation of immigration, is giving black labor tremendous advantage. The Negro is entering the ranks of semi-skilled and skilled labor and he is entering mainly and necessarily as a "scab." He broke the great steel strike. He will soon be in position to break any strike when he can gain economic advantage for himself.

Against Racial Discrimination

"A plea for action against racial discrimination sent to the third party convention, which will meet in Cleveland, is as follows:

"We appeal to the Cleveland conference for progressive political action to take such clear and far-sighted steps against race and color discrimination as will enable us to appeal to our people in behalf of the white labor parties of the nation without being faced by the present incontrovertible fact that these very persons are our greatest enemies of our right to earn bread and butter than the captains of monopoly and privilege."

Want Ku Klux Named

A third resolution was adopted asking the third party to denounce the Ku Klux Klan by name, intimating that if it does so it will draw almost the solid vote of the Negro.

After considerable discussion Denver was selected as the convention city next year.

Equality Of Law

James John Davis, secretary of Labor, in a mass meeting attended by 200 delegates and a crowded house Sunday, made a plea of equality of all citizens regardless of race or creed.

I listened in on the nominating speech for Governor Al Smith today by radio in Washington," he said, "and I wish the delegates from a certain section of the country attending the convention would let one thing sink in: 'Al Smith stands for equality under the law.' So do we all. We can't maintain a Government without it."

Negro Prefers The North

Declaring that the Negro preferred $7 a day in the North to $7 a week in the South and "ten months" equal schooling in the North to two months' slighted schooling in the South."

Judge Ira Jayne, of Detroit, Michigan, expressed the hope that the Negroes who had come North would stay.

Rev. Garnet R. Waller, of Springfield, Mass., Miss Margaret Edwards, of Atlantic City, Robt. W. Bagnall, of New York issued a call to battle against the Ku Klux Klan.

5,000 At The Meeting

The Republican party of Abraham Lincoln was one thing and the Republican party of Calvin Coolidge is quite another, was the ringing message to 5000 Negroes, assembling for the main mass meeting of the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House.

"It is high time to break from the ranks of the Republican party," said Dr. John Hayes Holmes pastor of the Community Church, New York. "A party no longer interested in the Negro say for the votes he represents. The Negroes in America cannot expect to take their true place in national affairs until they have broken with the Republican party superstitions, and realize that between many of the modern politicians there is a definite combination to keep the Negro outside though conceeding the votes to the Republicans."

Dr. Holmes urged the Negroes to aim not so much at receiving the leavings and political atronage, but that they interest themselves in what he termed the nobler ideal, which, when realized would put them in a position to take a national importance. "The request for political patronage," he said, "is much small pay for the game, and in the end only acts to dope the intelligence and befog the issues."

What Negroes Should Seek

The aims he suggested they should work for were, first and above all, to prevent lynchings, to make it possible for the mass of Negroes to live in comparative

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safety. Secondly, to promote equal educational opportunities, and at this point Dr. Holmes suggested a Federal school system in which blacks and whites were given an education on equal level. Then came political equality, the right to vote in all parts of the country, and equal treatment in all Courts. And lastly, social equality in which the finger of scorn be pointed at no man for the color of his skin; in which living quarters are open to all and segregation is unheard of.

These may be accomplished, he said, by using the methods by which women's suffrage and prohibition were put across; by organization to the end that all the Negro organized and votes could be directed to their best. He said the great trouble with the Negroes at the present time was that they did not know what power they really could wield.

In the future he said that Negro participation in the running of the country would ever be on the increase. Labor he cited as the growing power and pointed to the fact that 10,000,000 of the 14,000,000 Negroes in the country are numbered among the working class.

Would Vote For Al Smith

James Weldon Johnson, one of the foremost Negroes of the present time, both in public life and in the arts, tore into both political parties with devastating logic said that, despite his Republican attitude in politics, he had voted for "Al" Smith when he was candidate for Governor of New York, and would again if he were nominated for President. At this, the house applauded for several minutes. Each time he cut into the blunders, or what he termed the "traitorous" actions of the Republicans who voted against the Dyer anti-lynching bill, the house rang with applause. Again and again Congressman Burton squirmed in his seat, even though he was alluded to as a great friend of the colored people and an ardent worker for the Dyer bill.

Mr. Johnson then ripped into the Klan with the following statement:

Klan Still Anti-Negro

"The most imminent question before the American Negro at present time is that of his political responsibilities and opportunities. The biggest single political issue before him is that of the Ku Klux Klan. Colored Americans should not be lulled into a feeling of security by the fact that the klan is seemingly no longer anti-Negro. The klan is as much anti-Negro now as it was the day it was organized. At present it is not spending much time in tarring and feathering or branding or mobbing individual Negroes. It is devoting its energies to a bigger job, the job of gaining political power, of gaining control of government. When it has done this if it succeeds, it will again turn its attention to the Negro and it will then execute its policies not upon individual Negroes, but upon the race as a whole.

"If the klan gains the power which it contemplates, it will at once begin to take from the Negro his guarantees and even his claims to the common rights of citizenship. That is one of its deepest laid plans. It is, therefore, the duty of Negro citizens in States where the klan is an issue and where the votes of Negroes count and are counted, to discard sentimental political allegiance to any party and vote against candidates who are named or supported by the klan.

"The situation in Indiana is a case in point. There the Republican nominee for Governor has the open indorsement of the klan, an indorsement which he has fully accepted. In that State the Republican Senator, James E. Watson, who stands high in Administration circles, openly confers and consorts with klan leaders. It has been left for the Democrats in that State to denounce and disavow the klan. It is, therefore the plain duty of all colored voters in Indiana to vote against the Republican candidate for Governor and against every other Republican candidate in that State who is touched with the tar brush of the Ku Klux Klan.

"In the States of the North and Northwest, where the vote is close and where the Negro holds what may be the balance of power, we must use our votes in a manner which is demanded not only by common sense but by safety. We must make men and measures and not party labels the deciding factor in casting our votes in the coming election."

Segregation Condemned

The segregation of the Negro in schools and in cities was condemned by Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Imes, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church.

The passage of city ordinances to accomplish racial discrimination and segregation was declared to be a violation o fthe Federal Constitution by James A. Cobb, of Washington, an attorney. He spoke on "Race Segregation in American Law."

Coolidge and Segregation

Commenting upon President Coolidge's message of greeting to the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Storey said:

"There is a very simple way of testing President Coolidge's wishes for the realization of our high aims. Let us test the President in the matter of segregation in the government departments in Washington. It began under President Wilson. It can end under Coolidge."

Dyer's Fiery Speech

Representative Dyer in a fiery attack upon the "most cowardly Republican Senators who have ever been in office" urged colored voters to vote upon the basis of present issues, not the Civil War. He asserted of a member of the Farmer-Labor Party the case of Walter Cohen had been reconsidered and Mr. Cohen confirmed as Customs Collector at the Port of New Orleans. He charged Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania with giving more attention to the world court than his colored constituents and denounced the Ku Klux Klan. "I will not vote for or support," said Mr. Dyer, "for any office, anyone who is a member of or countenances the Ku Klux Klan. If I lived in Indiana, I would not vote for the Republican candidate for Governor because he owes his nomination to the Klan."

Hits Garvey Movement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of "The Crisis," a Negro paper, in an address at night voiced his opposition to the "abck of Africa" movement for American Negroes. He recently returned from Africa with the conclusion that Negroes must solve their problems in the countries in which they reside.

NATIONAL ASSO. ADVANCEMENT COLORED PEOPLE HOLDS 16TH ANNUAL MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

Thirty States Are Represented

ROL'D HAYES GETS SPINGARN MEDAL

Moorefield Storey And Cong. Dyer Address Body—President Coolidge Sends Message

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—With delegates in attendance from more than 30 states, including Georgia, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, South Carolina and most of the Eastern States, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, opened its fifteenth annual conference here with a mass meeting in the First African Methodist Church at which the outstanding features were addresses by Moorfield Storey, national president of the Association and Congressman L. C. Dyer. At this meeting too, a greeting was read from President Coolidge expressing "my good wishes to your splendid organization and my hopes for the fullest realization of its high purposes."

Welcome to the conference in behalf of the City of Philadelphia was extended by Charles Hall, president of the city council and by Isadore Martin, president of the Philadelphia Branch, N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Hall took occasion during his address of welcome to deliver a vigorous denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan for which he said there was no place in America.

Bishop John Hurst, presiding officer at the opening mass meeting, charged that Southern sentiment was dominating the Nation despite the Norhern victory in the Civil War, and asserted that the time had come for Negroes to stand together and make common cause for their rights.

Mr. Storey in his address, reviewed the growth of the N. A. A. C. P. from a small committee to a membership of 1000,000, and asserted that it rested with colored people whether the campaign for their full citizenship rights was to be carried victoriously onward by the N. A. A. C. P. Commenting upon President Coolidge's message of greeting to the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Storey said:

"There is a very simple way of testing President Coolidge's wishes for the realization of our high aims. Let us test the President in the mattter of segregation in the government departments in Washington. It began under President Wilson. It can end under Coolidge."

Representative Dyer in a fiery attack upon "the most cowardly Republican Senators who have even been in office," urged colored voters to vote upon the basis of present issues, not the Civil War. He asserted that not only by the action of a Republican but through the efforts of a member of the Farmer-Labor Party the cause of Walter Cohen had been reconsidered and Mr. Cohen confirmed as Customs Collector at the Port of New Orleans. He charged Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania with giving more attention to the world court than to his colored constituents and denounced the Ku Klux Klan. "I will not vote for or support," said Mr. Dyer, "for any office, anyone who is a member of or countenances the Ku Klux Klan. If I lived in Inidiana, I would not vote for the Republican candidate for Governor because he owes his nomination to the Klan."

Spingarn Medal to Roland Hayes

The Spingarn Medal, it was announced at the N. A. A. C. P. conference, goes this year to the greatest singer of his race, Roland Hayes, now triumphantly touring European cities. In Mr. Hayes' absence, it was arranged to have the medal presented by Provost Josiah H. Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania, to a representative of Mr. Hayes. The Committee making the award consists of Bishop John Hurst, chairman; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author of "The Bent Twig," etc.; James H. Dillard, Director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; John Hope, President of Morehouse College; Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of The Crisis.

Roland Hayes, to whom the Spingarn Medal goes, has achieved unique distinctions, having been hailed by leading critics in Europe and America as one of the greatest living artists of any race. Born June 3, 1887, at Curryville, Georgia, Hayes was working as a stove molder when his voice was discovered by Mr. Calhoun, a colored singer, who urged him to study and gave him his first instruction. Roland Hayes worked his way through Fisk University, coming North with the Fiske Jubilee Singers and remained to study in Boston where he gave his first recital in Jordan Hall in 1912. Since then he has toured the countries of Europe as well as the United States, achieving new triumphs at each appearance. In April of 1921, he was accorded the honor of being commanded to sing before the King and Queen of England. He has given more than sixteen recitals in England, has sung more than 40 times in the salons of Paris and has been soloist with the Boston, Philadelphia and Detroit Symphony Orchestras in the United States.

On his present tour of Europe, Mr. Hayes is to appear with Sir Henry Wood's Orchestra in England and will give recitals in Paris, Vienna, Buda Pest, Prague, and other cities of Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, and Italy. On his return to America, early in October of this year, Mr. Hayes will fill sixty concert engagements throughout the United States on a tour which will take him to the Pacific Coast.

Negro Has Made Good In The North

Addressing last night's (Thursday, June 26) mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in fifteenth annual conference in Philadelphia, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, judge of the circuit court of Detroit, declared that he could "prove by established facts from the industrial centers of the North" that the Negro migrating from the South has made good in his new environment. Judge Jayne said in part:

"Mr. Forrester B. Washington, recently of Detroit, now of the Arm strong Association of Philadelphia surveyed the situation in Detroit, acknowledged one of the centers of this migration. His findings have been accepted as accurate by all elements of the community. These have been supple

mented by similar reports in other cities. All these figures show the Negro the equal in productive value to any group, the superior of many. In the riveting and moulding industries he has broken production records so often, that it is no longer a novelty.

"496 firms in Detroit employ 40,000 Negroes, in numbers ranging from 7500 and 4000 down to 10, at equal pay with whites and under equal working conditions. One-fifth of the Post Office force in Detroit are Negroes Postmaster John B. Smith says they saved the day for uninterrupted service during the recent wage demoralization. 21,000 Negroes are employed in the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district. Negro workers perform the major work in the stockyards of Chicago. These same statistics show his employment to be as regular, his health in the North as good, his dependency no more frequent than that of any other racial group. His cheerfulness, once mistaken for laziness, has been recognized as willing loyalty, and what is more important and encouraging still he has acquired capital and the knack of management to enter the ranks of employers."

Declaring that the Negro preferred "seven dollars a day in the North to seven dollars a week in the South," and "ten months equal schooling in the North to two months' slighted schooling in the South," Judge Jayne expressed the hope that the Negro who had come North would stay.

"The Negro is a man. He is here. He is a working man, respected and respectable. I hope the Negro stays until he has learned all there is to know of this industrial system which is at once our salvation and our despair. I hope the Negro leavens its sordid dullness with that inextinguishable joy and rythm which have brought him unscarred through the crucible of slavery and degredation. I hope the Negro leavens its selfish greed with his innate loyalty and faithfulness which have always been his even in his reputation among his enemies."

President Calvin Coolidge sent the following message of greeting to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was read at the opening mass meeting last night in which he expresses his "good wishes to your splendid organization and my hopes for the fullest realization of its high purposes."

"The White House
Washington
"June 20, 1924

"My dear Mr. White:

"Your thoughtfulness in calling my attention to the impending annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is much appreciated. You will add to the service you have already done me if you will at some appropriate time during the session extend to the gathering the assurance of my deep interest and concern for the progress of the colored people of this country. Within the last decade, when all sections of the country have been making drafts upon the great reservoir of industrial capacity that is represented by the colored population of the South, we have undoubtedly come to a new appreciation of the great importance of this element of our population. It cannot be doubted that these new conditions point to the certainty of a yet more rapid improvement of the status of the colored people.

"In this connection, I am sure you will pardon me if I repeat a few words from my address some days ago at the commencement exercises of Howard University, in this city. After referring to the rapid advancement of the colored people in America as one of the remarkable phenomena of the human history, I said:

" 'It has been a painful and difficult experience, this, by which another race has been recruited to the standard of civilzation and enlightenment; for that is really what has been going on and the episodes of Negro slavery in America, of civil war, and emancipation, and, following that, the rapid advancement of the American colored people both materially and spiritually must be recognized as parts of a long evolution by which all mankind is gradually being led to higher levels, expanding its understanding of its mission here, approaching nearer and nearer to the realization of its full and perfected destiny.

" 'In such a view of the history of the Negro race in America, we may find the evidences that the black man's probation on this continent was a necessary part in a great plan by which the race was to be saved to the world for a service which we are now able to vision and, even if yet somewhat dimly, to appreciate. The destiny of the great African continent, to be added at length—and in a future not now far beyond us—to the realms of the highest civilization, has become apparent within a very few decades. But for the strange and long inscrutable purpose which in the ordering of human affairs subjected a part of the black race to the ordeal of slavery, that race might have been assigned to the tragic fate which has befallen many aboriginal peoples when brought into conflict with more advanced communities. Instead, we are able now to be confident that this race is to be preserved for a great and useful work. If some of its members have suffered, if some have been denied, if some have been sacrificed, we are able at last to realize that their sacrifices were borne in a great cause. They gave vicariously, that a vastly greater number might be preserved and benefited through them. The salvation of a race, the destiny of a continent, were bought at the price of these sacrifices.'

"Such being my firmly held view of the great part which the colored community of America is playing in the development of a world civilization, I cannot too earnestly express my good wishes to your splendid organization and my hopes for the fullest realization of its high purposes.

"Most sincerely yours,
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"The accomplishments of the musicians was strikingly shown by compositions, photographs, books, magazines and other documents that described and evaluated the work of musical composers and performers. The placing of the exhibit was successful, in that the development of Negro musical achievement from the native folksong to the sophisticated score was clearly indicated. Attention was called to the deserving musicians of older days whose work has been forgotten, as well as to the present well-known artists. It was a most worth while exhibit and much credit must be given to Mrs. Hare for its success."

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The two teachers swore out a warrant charging assault and battery against one of the guards and the next morning 100 members of the N. A. A. C. P. were in court, employed an attorney and had the case put over until June 24th.

Mrs. Almira S. Steele, who for 42 years has maintained out of her own pocket a home in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in which colored children are cared for, has sent $100 to the National Association.

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He explained the working of this association declaring that it used but four channels to carry its work to success, namely, propaganda, legislation, legal defense and the ballot. He cited instances showing how these avenues were used. In the case of the last mentioned he told how the Michigan State News first published the stand of Congressman Patrick Kelly on the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill and how as a result the "Negro" vote was organized and successfully used to beat him at the polls for the United States senate.

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mented by similar reports in other cities. All these figures show the Negro the equal in productive value to any group, the superior of many. In the riveting and moulding industries he has broken production records so often that it is no longer a novelty.

"496 firms in Detroit employ 40,000 Negroes, in numbers ranging from 7,500 and 4000 down to 10, at equal pay with whites and under equal working conditions. One-fifth of the Post Office force in Detroit are Negroes. Postmaster John B. Smith says they have, the day for uninterrupted service during the recent wage demoralization. 21,000 Negroes are employed in the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district. Negro workers perform the major work in the stockyards of Chicago. These same statistics show his employment to be as regular, his health in the North as good, his dependency no more frequent than that of any other racial group. His cheerfulness, once mistaken for laziness, has been recognized as willing loyalty, and what is more important and encouraging still he has acquired capital and the knack of management to enter the ranks of employers."

Declaring that the Negro preferred "seven dollars a day in the North to seven dollars a week in the South," and "ten months equal schooling in the North to two months' slighted schooling in the South," Judge Jayne expressed the hope that the Negro who had come North would stay.

"The Negro is a man. He is here. He is a working man, respected and respectable. I hope the Negro stays until he has learned all there is to know of this industrial system which is at once our salvation and our despair. I hope the Negro leavens it sordid dullness with that unextinguishable joy and exiles which have brought him unscarred through the crucible of slavery and degradation. I hope the Negro leavens its selfish greed with his innate loyalty and faithfulness which have always been his even in his resentment against his enemies."

President Calvin Coolidge sent the following message of greeting to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was read at the opening mass meeting last night in which he expresses his "good wishes to your splendid organization and my hopes for the fullest realization of its high purposes."

"The White House
Washington
"June 20, 1924

"My dear Mr. White:

"Your thoughtfulness in calling my attention to the impending annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is much appreciated. You will add to the service you have already done me if you will at some appropriate time during the session extend to the gathering the assurance of my deep interest and concern for the progress of the colored people of this country. Within the last decade, when all sections of the country have been making drafts upon the great reservoir of industrial capacity that is represented by the colored population of the South, we have undoubtedly come to a new appreciation of the great importance of this element of our population. It cannot be doubted that these new contacts point to the certainty of a yet more rapid improvement of the status of the colored people.

"In this connection, I am sure you will pardon me if I repeat a few words from my address some days ago at the commencement exercises of Howard University, in this city. After referring to the rapid advancement of the colored people in America as one of the remarkable phenomena of the human history, I said:

"'It has been a painful and difficult experience, this, by which another race has been recruited to the standard of civilization and enlightenment; for that is really what has been going on and the episodes of Negro slavery in America, of civil war, and emancipation, and, following that, the rapid advancement of the American colored people both materially and spiritually must be recognized as parts of a long evolution by which all mankind is gradually being led to higher levels, expanding its understanding of its mission here, approaching nearer and nearer to the realization of its full and perfected destiny.

"'In such a view of the history of the Negro race in America, we may find the evidences that the black man's probation on this continent was a necessary part in a great plan by which the race was to be saved to the world for a service which we are now able to vision and, even if yet somewhat dimly, to appreciate. The destiny of the great African continent, to be added at length—and in a future not now far beyond us—to the realms of the highest civilization, has become apparent within a very few decades. But for the strange and long instructable purpose which in the ordering of human affairs subjected a part of the black race to the ordeal of slavery, that race might have been assigned to the tragic fate which has befallen many aboriginal peoples when brought into conflict with more advanced communities. Instead, we are able now to be confident that this race is to be preserved for a great and useful work. If some of its members have suffered, if some have been denied, if some have been sacrificed, we are able at last to realize that their sacrifices were borne in a great cause. They gave vicariously, that a vastly greater number might be preserved and benefited through them. The salvation of a race, the destiny of a continent, were bought at the price of these sacrifices.'

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Naturally, an organization of that kind would have headquarters where it could do the most harm and the least good, and in this instance it is in New York city, where, at least, it cannot most effectively carry out its high-sounding name. In the first place, it boasts that it has caused to be released 59 of those who were guilty of participation in the Arkansas riots of 1919. That is not an indictment against the organization except for the implied boast that it contains, as it is possible that only eight of the crowd were guilty of violence, as to that we cannot say. Under the head of lynching, it recites instances of where 28 persons were killed in southern states, 11 of those persons being shot and 11 being hanged by mobs. It is rather difficult in some of those cases to draw the line between lynching and just common murder, and it is strange that all of it was in the so-called southern states, not one being credited to any state in the west or north, though, if we remember correctly, there were homicides of about as much qualification for being called lynching as some of the cases cited in the south. But, the report has cause to deplore the lynchings, and if it didn't try to sectionalize its accusations it would make a more commendable showing.

But, where the report shows that the association is treading unsafe territory so far as creating better feeling between the races which is necessary for the proper development of the colored people, is found in the boast that it compelled Harvard university to open its dormitories to negro freshmen, after President Lowell had given heed to the protest of the white student occupants of the dormitories. It boasts of having caused to be adopted at least two anti-Ku Klux Klan bills. It also boasts of having been able to put over propaganda in a number of northern newspapers. But, another unsafe boast is that it compelled certain cities to admit negro children in white schools rather than have separate schools for colored children! Another case of its dangerous activity is found in its claim that it protested against the provision in the Capper "marriage and divorce" bill, which, as originally drawn, prevents intermarriage between whites and blacks, and declares as a result of that protest Senator Capper has promised that when the bill finally is reported that provision will be left out, making it permissable for marriage between the peoples of the white and black races. But, the most dangerous activity is shown in its protection of criminals who flee from one state to another. Cases are cited where the association intervened successfully to prevent the return of fugitives from the south by influencing governors of northern states to refuse extradition papers from governors of southern states. One of the cases cited was that of a man and woman from North Carolina who had fled to Michigan. According to the story told by the fugitives from justice, they were wanted in North Carolina because they had escaped "peonage!" That is news to this state. But is is probably as correct as some of the other claims.

But, the point is not that the black people should not be given fair treatment. Any southerner will grant that, and it is generally admitted that he is given more consideration here than anywhere else. But, when he gets up north, he forgets the principles of the better colored people, and seeks to establish himself on social equality, which is not wanted by the better class of southern negroes, and it is well known that it will not be tolerated in the south. The better element of the negroes in the south, and by saying the better element of the southern colored people we mean the best negroes there are anywhere, have their ideals, and they are high ideals, not hampered by a lot of false notions, and they are encouraged in developing those ideals by the white race. They know full well what it will mean to foster the spirit that the mis-named N. A. A. C. P. is fostering. They don't approve of it any more than the white people do. We are getting along down here in fine racial harmony which is improving with each year under the direction of the better element of both white and black races. But, the work is going to be made more difficult by the meddling of such influences, both white and colored, as are found behind the organization referred to here.

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"I am moved to write to you inas much as we have received reports that because of a crime alleged to have been committed by a young colored man, other respectable and industrious colored people of your city have lost their positions and feeling against them has taken a turn for the worse. We are informed that the man accused of the crime, although 24 years old, has the mentality of a seven or eight years.

"Needless to say, colored citizens are as horrified as white people when an atrocious crime is committed and are equally eager to have the guilty person apprehended. It seems to colored people hard, however, that because of a crime committed by some mental defective, for whose actions they could not remotely be held responsible, hard-working and thoroughly decent people should be made to suffer.

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Our purpose in writing this article is to again warn the national association that it cannot lead the Negro into any political organization against the Republican party until it is able to produce a party more liberal and elastic in its contribution to race recognition. The association, under the present leadership, has worked hard to play tail-end to the Democratic party and the race has steadfastly re-

Atlanta Independent

fused to follow it into the enemy's trap. And its efforts now to deliver the Negro to a third party, a liver the Negro to a third party, a million people outvote one Negro to con- an indirect step to help the Demo- hundred million? How can we con- cratic party. sistently fight the white man be- If the Negro refuses to vote for half done for you, for a party that cause he builds a party upon racial has done nothing for you? All the has done and all the proper we have and all the proper we enjoy were bestowed by that we cannot hope to accomplish anything the same party? Prof. Dubois and Secretary feasible by running a race party. Johnson are wrong. They are The Negro is a hopeless minority in this country, acting by himself. Of the one hundred and fifteen mil- rather think misguided. in their

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FLOUNDERS.

At the beginning and in the early years of its existence there was great hope for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that it would become a powerful agency for the remedying of wrongs inflicted upon Negroes.

It started out to fight segregation and discrimination on account of race; to combat the lynching evil by giving pitiless publicity to every such incident that occurred with all its gruesome details, and to fight for every constitutional right to which the Negro is entitled. Washington Eagle

But the whirligig of time brings many changes. The wrongs which brought this organization into being and attracted to it a once large membership, have become of secondary consideration. It no longer has a policy but flounders aimlessly about.

Colored Americans looked for some constructive program to be develped at its recent annual conference at Philadelphia. But what they got was buncombe—meaningless oratory to play upon racial prejudices. 1-26-24

If it was the function of the resolutions committee to formulate a program, it failed miserably. It brought forth a resolution not calculated to serve the best interests of the race. It condemned the Republican party, which is pledged to the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching bill, and urged colored voters to support the nominees of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which at that time had not convened and given expression to its platform and policies.

Any organization which urges colored Americans to combine with the radical element in the United States certainly is not seeking to advance their interests. But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People thrives by agitation. Its coffers are more largely filled when Negroes are stirred over some wrong real or imaginary, and in this instance it only seeks to excite Negroes against the Republican party as well as the Democratic and by some means collect the thousands of dollars necessary to pay the big salaries of W. E. B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, Walter F. White, Leonidas C. Dyer and others who are living on the exploitation of honest colored men and women who want to see the United States become the democracy its founders intended.

But those who have watched the trend of affairs within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are not surprised. With the exception of Moorfield Storey, the white men and wmen at the head of this organization are agitators who belong in the ranks of the I. W. W., or some socialistic or communistic organization. Its colored leadership is vacillating.

The organization flounders badly. It needs to be overhauled or junked. A little more of its political advice, if taken seriously by the colored electorate, and the Democratic party will raise its ensign of Disfranchisement, Segregation and Discrimination in the nation's capital.

Placards Create Stir in England

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, has received a letter from Percy G. Hurst, of the Law Reform Association in London, England, telling of the stir created during the recent visit there of the American Bar Association by the N. A. A. C. P. anti-lynching placards displayed by sandwichmen who paraded up and down the main streets. N.Y. Amsterdam News 12-20-24

So marked was the effect of the posters that an "unseen hand" had the sandwichmen relegated to side streets, writes Mr. Hurst, saying:

"I think it has been a very successful display, as it has attracted widespread attention from our own public and from your lawyers, but there has undoubtedly been an unseen hand at work to nullify, if possible, the efforts that have been made. This has been noticeable from the fact that after the sandwichmen had paraded for several days past the hotels where the lawyers mostly put up, the police made three men stand by in side streets, for which act there was no possible excuse. Furthermore practically all comment has been kept out of the British press as to the demonstration made. This is no doubt due to almost all the editors of the London papers being lawyers, and it is therefore easy to understand the desire to suppress all agitation for strengthening the law and ending its abuses."

TO PROTEST FOR THE NEGRO

Meeting Here to Start a Campaign Against Residential Segregation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its annual meeting at the Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 3:30 P. M. Ogden L. Mills, William Pickens and James Weldon Johnson will be the chief speakers. A circular concerning the gathering says: N.Y. Times Dec. 26-1924

"This meeting will launch a nation-wide campaign against residential segregation in America in support of the fight which the N. A. A. C. P. is now making in the United States Supreme Court. Segregation cases in various parts of the country are hanging upon the decision of the Supreme Court. If we lose this fight in the Supreme Court, it is almost certain that residential segregation will spread all over the country."

London Sandwich Men Carrying N. A. A. C. P. Signs

N.Y. Amsterdam News 12-20-24